

# FULL REPORT OF GUARD PROBE IS PUBLISHED; JOHNSON UNDER FIRE

(Continued from page 1)

of very frank criticism of Gen. Johnson. Early in the report occurs the following: "Before proceeding further the board desires to state that attempts have been made to influence certain of its members."

This sentence does not occur in the Johnson statement of Saturday. The board also finds that there was such dissatisfaction over camp conditions as to cause a spontaneous movement among officers to resign, but that this purpose was not carried out to effect. The part of the findings as not given in the Johnson statement.

On one point emphatically made by Gen. Johnson the board just as emphatically disagrees. This is the general attitude that the report contained a good deal which was not proper for publication, including criticism of officers, and that, while giving out the criticism on himself, he would withhold that on other officers.

Members of the board declare that every sentence and paragraph in the report is proper for publication, and that there is no criticism of officers therein which must, under military regulation, be communicated to them privately.

In placing the complete document before the public, the board has the cooperation of Governor Pinkham, commander-in-chief of the national guard.

The first paragraphs of the report contain the special orders, No. 102, by which Gen. Johnson, as order of the commander-in-chief, on November 30, named the following officers to constitute the investigating board:

Col. William R. Riley,  
Major Merle M. Johnson,  
Major Lawrence M. Judd,  
Capt. David L. Mackaye.

Report in Full

The complete report follows: This board has held eight meetings, has examined 25 witnesses and reviewed 264 pages of typewritten testimony covering the matters under investigation.

Before proceeding further the board desires to state that attempts have been made to influence certain of its members. The board, therefore, wishes to understand that it has allowed no interests to influence its deliberations, and that this report is based solely on the sworn testimony adduced at the several hearings.

The following matters were brought before the board and investigated: Disturbance Moving Picture Show Evening November 22, 1917.

The officers of the camp were gathered together in attendance at the usual evening lecture. Shortly after the lecture started it was frequently interrupted by a series of hysterical noises coming from the direction of the camp of the 2nd Infantry, where a moving picture show, with paid admissions, was being operated. The disturbance was of such magnitude, and so seriously interfered with the conduct of the lecture, that it had to be temporarily discontinued. The camp commander being absent, it was suggested by the instructor with the 1st Regiment that "Assembly" be blown and that a complete check of all men reporting be made. This suggestion was immediately adopted by the senior officer present with each regiment, resulting in all but three men reporting present from the 1st Regiment, who were subsequently located in the vicinity of the camp, and two men absent from the 3rd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, who were located later in the evening, and it was ascertained that they had nothing to do with the disturbance. We have no further information regarding the other battalions of the 2nd Regiment and separate detachments.

The disturbance was caused by enlisted men crowding around a moving picture show, who persisted in looking over the canvas walls surrounding the area set apart for the show. The guard of the 1st Regiment, with a great deal of difficulty, finally was able to maintain the crowd at a distance of about 15 feet from the enclosure. The officer of the day of the 1st Regiment on making a tour of inspection observed about six men still persisting in hanging onto the canvas of the enclosure. He immediately ordered a sentry to have these men move back and, as this was done with a great deal of reluctance, one of the men was placed under arrest and conducted to the guard house. A crowd followed the prisoner to the vicinity of the guard house, where the officer of the day heard someone say "They are going to mob the guard." He immediately ordered the crowd to halt and disperse, which they subsequently did. "Assembly" was then blown and a check of each company made. The report of the officer of the day pertaining to this disturbance is as follows:

"At 6:45 detailed one corporal and three privates to keep men from crowding around officers' mess tent. Also detailed two privates to keep crowd back at moving picture show west of canteen. About 7:40 p. m. turned out the guard to disperse mob at picture show and arrested and confined in the guard house Private Juan Paganan of Company 'M,' 2nd Regt. N. G. About 7:45 p. m., by order of Lt. Col. Rose, assembly was sounded. At 8:00 p. m. received reports from all organizations of 1st Regt. that all were present or accounted for, except in Co. 'C' who reported three absent. At 8:30 p. m., by order of Col. Riley, released Pvt. Alberto Dadio.

LUTHER A. K. EVANS,  
Capt. 1st Regt. Hawaiian Inf., N. G.,  
Officer of the Day.

DAVID L. DESHA,  
2nd Lieut. 1st Regt.  
Hawaiian Inf., N. G.,  
Commanding Guard.

In twenty minutes the entire disturbance was over.

Responsibility for Moving Picture Show

The responsibility for the admission of the moving picture show within the camp was the brigade adjutant. A so-called picture show was established by the adjutant, and the company funds for this purpose were taken from the adjutant's pocket. One of the officers of the adjutant's pocket was charged, and the adjutant was charged.

Part of the absence of the camp commander from the camp during the early part of the encampment may be attributed to a request which he received from the Governor of Hawaii to issue necessary orders in connection with the arrangements for the funeral of the late Queen Liliuokalani.

It has come to the board's attention that upon one occasion, when part of a regiment was making camp, the camp commander absented himself from camp to attend a football game, and virtually ordered the senior officer present with that regiment, together with the adjutant, to accompany him, much against their wishes, as they desired to remain in camp and had but arrived that day.

On one occasion, contrary to the advice, and over the direct protest of a regular army instructor, the camp commander called certain officers away from their official duties to visit the Reserve Officers' Training Camp trenches, at Schofield Barracks.

The testimony given by qualified officers, we find that the camp commander was derelict in his duties, and that it was not proper for him to attend the training camp under the circumstances.

admission, was conducted by a Japanese in close proximity to the first. Both had the permission of the brigade adjutant to operate. Following the disturbance of November 22nd both shows were ordered discontinued.

Amusements After Officers' Lectures

A majority of the officers examined strongly criticized the conduct of the amusements in camp. Band concerts were arranged for the hour preceding officers' lectures. These concerts were held in the officers' mess tent, which caused the enlisted men to congregate around and in the officers' mess and lecture tent. Immediately upon the termination of some of the lectures, boxing and wrestling contests were allowed to be held within this tent, resulting in a lack of proper decorum, and, in one instance, the breaking of officers' mess tables. At one of these entertainments a "hula" dance was permitted, which resulted in a great deal of unfavorable criticism owing to its lascivious character. The following evening the camp commander requested that another "hula" be staged but this, on account of the protests by officers present, was not done, as there were ladies present.

The officers' lectures invariably began at 7:30 p. m., and in no instance were they of less than one hour's duration. The daily schedule called for "Tattoo" at 8:30 p. m. and for "Tape" at 9:30 p. m. It will, therefore, be seen that in each instance these entertainments were conducted after "Tattoo," and the testimony shows that in one instance it was allowed to continue after "Tape," which procedure is contrary to military regulations. The testimony shows that this irregularity was brought to the attention of the camp commander by an instructor, but the camp commander disregarded the suggestions of this officer for the reason that he wanted the men to go back to their respective stations with a feeling of pleasure rather than of strict discipline.

Disturbance at Inter-Island Wharf

The testimony shows that the reports concerning this matter have been greatly exaggerated. Permission was given by the officer in charge, to leave the steamer, but it is shown that, with the exception of one officer and two enlisted men, the contingent embarked prior to the departure of the steamer in good order, although somewhat hurriedly on account of a misunderstanding as to the exact sailing hour. The enlisted men were permitted to leave the vessel on the understanding that they would turn out at the call of "Assembly," which they did. It is found that ample subsistence was provided under the direct supervision of Lieut. Charles Koepel, N. A., of the School of Bakers and Cooks, Fort Shafter, for all troops from Camp Liliuokalani and including the time at which they would reach their home stations.

Gambling

The testimony shows that gambling was indulged in to a small extent in the camp. The board finds that several officers played cards for small stakes, after the lectures were over, which games were concluded, with one exception, prior to midnight; and the testimony shows that this in no way interfered with their military duties.

Among the enlisted men games of chance were indulged in to a small degree, particularly after the troops were paid, and the testimony shows that whenever this came to the attention of commissioned officers it was promptly suppressed.

Use of Liquor

The testimony shows that liquor was used in the camp, in small quantities, but in no case was this found to be among the enlisted men. During the entire encampment no case of intoxication has been determined.

Prostitution in Camp

The testimony shows that no women of doubtful character were present in the camp at any time.

Health and Sanitation

The board finds no incident where a line officer failed to co-operate with the sanitary inspectors, and that this co-operation was successful is shown by the low rate of sickness within the camp. This rate, as testified to, was 37.100 of 1%, as against a normal rate of 2%.

Bathing Facilities at the Camp

The lack of proper bathing facilities was a cause of great dissatisfaction. The ocean adjacent to the camp was declared unsafe for bathing purposes, and orders were issued prohibiting bathing at the place. A shower bath was provided for each battalion and for four days no covering was furnished to protect the bathers from view. Permission was finally granted to have troops bathe on the beach in the vicinity of the Haleiwa Hotel, a distance of about a mile from the camp.

Payment of Troops

The board finds that much dissatisfaction was caused by the fact that several of the companies and officers did not receive their pay before leaving the camp. The testimony shows that the Quartermaster's Corps were not sufficiently versed in the law regarding the payment of certain companies in which there was some question as to whether they were entitled to either Federal or Territorial pay, and a definite decision should have been reached before the troops left the camp, and the company commanders notified accordingly. The absence of a definite decision on this subject caused dissatisfaction and was harmful to military discipline.

Transportation Within Camp

This was found to be inadequate and in the opinion of some officers, the wagon trains should have been taken out in order to eliminate this difficulty. In many cases it was necessary for men to carry heavy equipment such as field ranges, tentage and firewood a distance of several hundred yards. The Chief Quartermaster explains that it was not possible to obtain additional wagons and trucks.

Equipment

The board finds that the troops were not sufficiently and properly equipped for a fifteen-day encampment. The majority of the enlisted men had but one pair of breeches and one pair of shoes; and some had but one shirt. There were not sufficient mosquito bars to supply the entire command. Much dissatisfaction was caused prior to and during the encampment over the fact that there seemed to be a lack of co-operation between the Quartermaster's Corps and the regimental supply officer of the 1st Regiment. It appears to have been difficult to obtain equipment on requisition, at times.

testimony given, extended from a temporary absence to a prolonged absence, and it was not proper for him to delegate the authority of the command of the camp, under the circumstances, to a staff officer.

The fact that the authority of the camp commander was frequently permitted to rest in an officer of recent commission and, of necessity, limited experience, made it humiliating for officers senior to him in rank to receive orders from him while he was acting in the capacity of camp commander.

The testimony of qualified officers shows that in no case could the camp commander delegate his authority to a staff officer. (See Article 18, A. R., 1912).

The board finds that the camp commander did not sufficiently acquaint himself with orders issued in his absence, nor did he leave instructions regarding orders to be issued while he was away. There seemed to be a lack of appreciation, on the part of the camp commander, regarding his duties and responsibilities as such, and a disregard of regulations. This created an atmosphere of lack of authority which permeated the entire camp. In many instances officers looked to the army instructors for orders, instead of their own superior officers.

A glaring irregularity has been brought to the attention of the board from the fact that on two occasions both the camp commander and the brigade adjutant were absent from camp at the same time, for a period of several hours, without authority being delegated to another officer, or any notification being given of such absence.

Schedule

A source of serious complaint on the part of officers was deviation from the prescribed schedule of instruction. This schedule was originally prepared for an encampment at Schofield Barracks, there were certain features of the same, which could not be complied with. There was a general feeling among the officers that for such portions of the schedule which were not applicable to Kawaiaha camp there should have been substituted some progressive military instruction. The general impression existed that this was not done owing to the lack of proper direction.

It appears that the schedule was first interfered with by the sending of a Hawaiian battalion to form a part of the funeral ceremonies of Queen Liliuokalani, which necessitated assembling and drilling of details taken from various companies in preparation therefor. By so doing some companies were reduced to such an extent that it was necessary to consolidate them with others.

Progressive training was next interfered with to prepare for the review to be held on Thursday, November 22, and three days were practically entirely devoted to this purpose.

A further serious interference with military training occurred on the afternoon of November 23 and the morning of November 24, which were devoted entirely to the purpose of taking pictures of the brigade, although as it happens no pictures were actually taken on Friday afternoon owing to the delay in the arrival of the photographer. It was considered that if the taking of pictures was advisable, they could have been taken at times other than those hours which should have been devoted to drill.

Discipline

The board inquired into the matter of discipline within the camp with a view of deciding whether there were grave breaches of the same that would require investigation under the orders convening the board. This would appear to be the case, and such criticism as might be justified would be pertinent to this report.

Resignation of Officers

From the testimony given, the board finds that owing to dissatisfaction over irregularities at the camp there was a spontaneous expression among the officers of an intention to tender their resignations, which action, however, they were advised against.

Johnson Considers the Report Unjust

Gen. Johnson was asked by the Star-Bulletin today if he had any further statement to make.

"I have little to say at this time," he said. "I feel that the main thing is to work for the next inspection. I will say, however, that the criticism of my being in training camp and not at the guard camp continuously is unjust."

General Johnson intimated that he believes the report carries evidence of personal spite. When asked directly if he wished to make a statement on this he replied that he does not wish to do so now at any rate.

He was also asked if in view of the developments he had any thought of resigning.

"Absolutely not. Why should I resign?" he asked. "My duty is to stay with the guard."

A call for expert mechanics for the aviation corps was issued by the New York army aeronautical office. The mechanics are needed to keep the planes in condition in France.

NEW YEAR NIGHT AT HENRIE'S

New Year's Night will be a special affair at Henrie's Tavern, "on the beach at Waikiki." There will be a moonlight dinner-dance with plenty of good music and dancing.

The dinner will be served from 5 to 12, and it is going to be a special dinner, too. So make your table reservations early as possible. Phone 1071—Adv.

MAWANA HONOLULU

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WHARVES AT LAST TO BE GUARDED

(Continued from page 1.)

rect from Washington. It was handed to him by the naval intelligence bureau, which, according to the files date, received it on Dec. 17, just 31 days after it was issued in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Huber has been at a loss to understand why a copy of the proclamation was not sent to him, and to day was planning to send a cablegram of inquiry to the department of justice. About six weeks ago the Star-Bulletin showed Mr. Huber a newspaper copy of the proclamation and later newspaper clippings to the effect that the regulations were being carried out in the East. At that time he stated he could do nothing, as he had received no instructions from Washington.

Wharves to Be Guarded

With the regulations now in effect the first step taken will be the establishment of guards to keep all alien enemies off the territorial wharves and without the designated areas. Mr. Huber explains that this guarding will have to be done by the persons, firms or organizations directly responsible for the wharves. Thus, in Honolulu, the territory will have to maintain guards over its own wharves, while companies, such as the Inter-Island, owning wharves will have to guard them.

Following is a summary of the president's proclamation, taken from the Official Bulletin:

Laying Out Zones

"The first thing to do is to lay out the boundary lines of the zones under the above regulation 13 of the presidential proclamation. Obtain from the United States attorney of the district the list of piers, docks, wharves and other facilities which come within the scope of the presidential regulations, and then lay out the boundaries of the zones, preferably by drawing some kind of a visible line or mark on the ground. At the points where streets or other means of access cross the zone boundary line place placards announcing that alien enemies are forbidden to go beyond that point in the direction of the arrow."

"In case of railroads and street lines and streets or other ways, place within or through the prescribed limits, no alien enemy will be permitted aboard the cars of roads, even on continuous passage on or along said streets or ways, when the prohibited area, without ring when on the way to by a ferry, and then only on such streets leading directly to such."

Restricting Access

"All alien enemies must be kept out from entering the protected water front areas. All previously granted access to these water front areas must be revoked by the proclamation and under no circumstances whatever will any alien enemy be permitted to pass the water zone line. The penalty for intrusion upon restricted zones is instant for part or the whole period of war."

Arrests

"If an alien enemy is covered within the barred zone, guard should immediately take him into custody and detain him whereupon should immediately notify the United States marshal of the fact. When the United States marshal or a deputy marshal appears to claim him, the soldier or other person claiming him should surrender the body to the marshal or deputy marshal."

Consultation with Officials

"Whenever the guard or other member of the army has doubts or questions concerning the proper location of the barred zone, the definition of alien enemy, the scope of the presidential regulation, or his powers as a member of the army, his immediate commanding officer should as quickly as possible consult the United States attorney, the district."

Nature of Post

The operators of the docks, wharves, and the other facilities used in the presidential regulations have been officially notified by the United States marshal that each of them shall appoint inspectors, who function it will be to stand at the entrance which are being used and alert the guard

Protection

is absolutely required in the making, packing and shipping of

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In identifying those who have the right of access to board should, therefore, immediately identify only those persons to whom, what, etc., within his zone of access. This system of identification will relate both to the docks, and the other waterfront facilities and to the drivers, trucks and those engaged in bringing supplies to the wharves, docks, and waterfront facilities.

"This system of identification by the inspectors is put into immediate effect and to be in operation during the whole of the war. It is not expected, however, to accomplish a complete identification of the operators of shipping, and the department of justice is engaged in planning a system of passes to supplement the system of identification by inspectors. The operators of the wharves, etc., within a course of a short time will be officially instructed to prepare a complete list of all employees, workmen entitled to access to the wharves and other facilities and to issue pass cards to employees, not alien enemies. When those who are ready for operation the war department will be notified, and from that time on no workman or passenger, either of the wharves, etc., themselves, or the ships, etc., will be entitled to go within the zone without a pass card.

"According to the present plan, the pass system will not apply to freight trucks engaged in taking freight materials to the wharves and waterfront facilities."

WANTED AT ONCE.

Experienced reliable man to take charge of ship work for optician. Good salary to right person. Apply Optician, Star-Bulletin office. 6981—11

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REAL ESTATE.

\$2500.00—corner Ninth avenue and Kaimuki street, 150x200 feet improved property and new one-bedroom house, excellent view of mountains, ocean and town; quietest corner in town. Must sell at once. Improvements now being made to be paid for by present owner. Phone 7087. 6981—11

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Young man to drive truck. Apply at Once. Messenger Service. Phone 6981—11

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# COURT DECLINES TO LET STATUTE HALT LITIGATION

Judge Kemp Holds McCandless Has Right to Attempt to Show Frontage Tax Law Unconstitutional Despite Limitation Clause

That a person raising the question of the constitutionality of the local frontage tax statute is entitled to have it determined on its merits, and that he should not be shut out from such a determination by the 30-day limit statute, is the opinion expressed by Circuit Judge S. B. Kemp in a decision which has been handed down in the case of L. L. McCandless against the city and county of Honolulu.

McCandless declined to pay his frontage tax assessment for street improvements on Beretania street. The city treasurer decided to sell his property to recover the assessment,